

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(1912.
Cen)

File No. 1512

Serial Nos. 7

Papers Filed.

Month August 12

SUBJECT.

*One copy of the corrected proof of Chapter V
(Age) of the Mysore Census Report - 1911.*

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.

LATER REFERENCES.

*Chauhan
16.2.13.*

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Census*)

NOTES.

File No. *1-12*

FILE HEADING.

Mysore Census Report 1911

From

No.

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Enclos.

Spare Copies.

Serial No.

7

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

P.T.O.

NOTES—First Sheet.

Serial
No.

7

From Census Suptt, Do. No 122 of
23rd July 1912.Submits for the information of Govt.
an advance copy of the corrected proof
of Chapter V (Age) of the Mysore
Census Report - 1911.

Submitted

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26.7.12

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Dewan Shri (R. C. V)

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OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT IN MYSORE. SERIAL No. 7

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE.
SERIAL No. 7

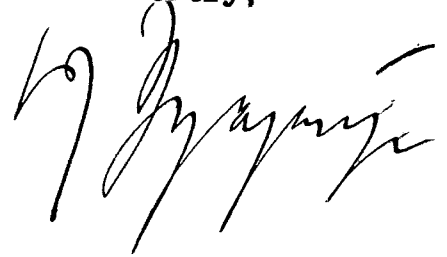
Bangalore, Dated, 23rd July 1914

Do. 122
Enc. 1.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose, herewith, for the information of Government, one copy of the corrected proof of Chapter V (Age) of the Mysore Census Report of 1911.

Yours Sincerely,



To

K.R. Srinivasiengar, Esq., M.A.,

Offg: Secretary to Government,

General and Revenue Departments,

B a n g a l o r e .

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CHAPTER V.

AGE.

100. Although statistics of classification by age are to be found in Imperial Tables VII, VIII, XII, XIV and XVIII, they are confined to the literate in Table VIII, to the infirm in Table XII, and to Christians in Table XVIII; and as such these will be discussed elsewhere in the Chapters specially devoted to the respective subjects. In Table VII, the entire population is distributed by religion, age, sex and civil condition, while Table XIV exhibits a similar classification by age, sex and civil condition for each caste with however a different scheme of age-grouping from that adopted in Table VII. The figures in these two Tables, so far as they relate to sex and civil condition, will be chiefly dealt with in the next two Chapters. The scope of the present Chapter will thus be confined to a discussion of the statistics of age-distribution contained in Tables VII and XIV supplemented by vital statistics, furnished elsewhere in annual departmental reports, with a view to draw therefrom useful or interesting inferences regarding the longevity and fecundity of the people, as well as changes, if any, that might occur in their age-distribution from time to time.

Reference
to statis-
tics.

101. There are 19 age-groups exhibited in Imperial Table VII, viz., one for each year of life up to 5, and one for each quinquennial period thereafter up to 70, with a single head for persons aged 70 and over. The same scheme of age-grouping was also adopted in Table VII of the Census of 1901 except that the quinquennial periods then went up only to 60, leaving a single final age-group 60 and over. In Imperial Table XIV, the ages are shown in six groups as in the Census of 1901 and they are 0-5, 5-12, 12-15, 15-20, 20-40 and 40 and over. The main features of the statistics contained in these Tables and of the vital statistics referred to above are exhibited in the following Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter:—

- (i) Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by annual periods.
- (ii) Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division.
- (iii) Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province in each main religion.
- (iv) Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.
- (v) Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.
- (vi) Variation in population at certain age periods.
- (vii) Reported birth-rate by sex and Natural Division.
- (viii) Reported death-rate by sex and Natural Division.
- (ix) Reported death-rate by sex and age in decade and in selected years per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1901.
- (x) Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.
- (xa) Reported deaths from plague per mille.

102. The instructions issued to enumerators for filling up the age column in the general schedule were the same as in 1901 and were as follows:—

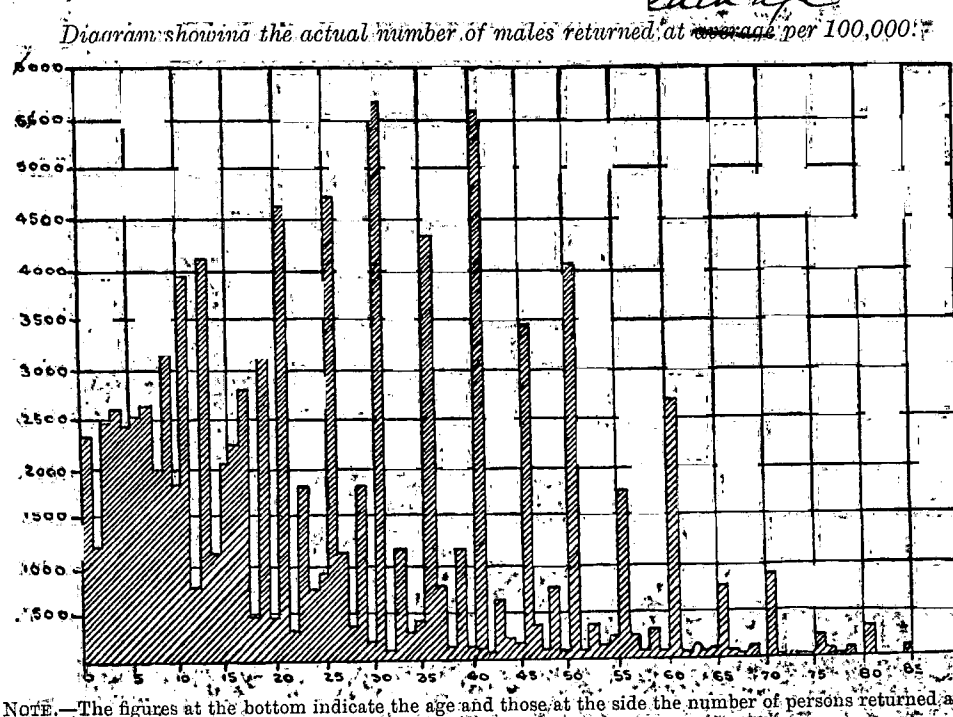
Age sta-
tistics
how far
reliable.

“Enter the age on last birth-day, i.e., the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word ‘‘Infant. If a person cannot state his or her age exactly you should ask the relations or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance.”

Their u-
lity.

It cannot be denied that the enumerators who were mostly Government officials exercised all possible care and diligence in ascertaining and recording the ages of the people. Still there are certain inevitable features detracting from the accuracy of the age return. For one thing, it is rare for an average person to be able to give out his *exact* age off-hand, for the simple reason that for the masses the annual variant of a numeral denoting age does not figure prominently or frequently in the daily transactions of life so that it matters little for them to be ignorant of their exact age to the niceties of a few months or even years. Horoscopes and similar records of birth are maintained only among an extremely small minority of the population, and even in such cases, people do not surely think of referring to them when they are asked to state their age. The annual celebration of birth-days would, no doubt, tend to keep alive one's exact age in one's memory, but such observances are rare indeed. Under these circumstances, the age entered in the Census schedule is very often the result of a guess which betrays, naturally enough, a preference for round numbers or multiples of five. Further, there is the tendency to give out the *current* year instead of the *completed* year of age, to under-state the age in the case of grown-up unmarried females and to exaggerate it in the case of old persons and of young married women with children. Subsidiary Table I appended to this Chapter will afford interesting study in this connection. The Table exhibits the distribution by age (as actually returned in the schedule) of 100,000 persons of each sex among Hindus taken at random in a few typical localities in the State. If the ages had all been correctly returned, one might naturally expect, in a stationary or growing population, the number at each age to go on steadily decreasing as the age advances. But the actual figures in the Table disclose some capricious irregularities which may be briefly noticed here.

There is no sharp fluctuation from figure to figure as we pass from age 0 to 10 except for a marked depression against age 1 and a more striking elevation observed in the case of age 8. From 10 onwards, the general rule seems to be that multiples of 5 and 10 are more favoured than their neighbours on either side, while at the same time *even* ages are preferred to *odd* ones, subject however to the above rule. The lumping of figures against ages 12 and 16 also deserve special notice. Age 30 claims the largest number in the case of both males and females. (All these features are graphically exhibited in the annexed diagram.



The defects noticed above in the age return would appear to be so nagran that at first sight one wonders what useful purpose can be served by such crud statistics. But in a large population the defects of over and under statement of age tend to counteract each other, and as for the tendency to pitch on round num

bers or multiples of 5 this can be partially corrected by suitable methods of smoothing of age figures. Even then, it is doubtful if a high standard of accuracy is attainable; but in any case, in the present imperfect state of our vital statistics, these age returns afford the only means of check and verification and thus constitute an indispensable auxiliary to vital statistics for the purpose of drawing fairly reliable inferences regarding birth-and death-rates, the expectation of life at different ages and the effects of famine or other public calamities that might be traced in the variation in the age-distribution of the population from time to time.

103. Although the age-distribution of the population is mainly determined by the normal birth-and death-rates, there are also other disturbing factors such as famine and migration that have to be taken into account. Not only does famine swell the death-rate for the time being, but it also leads to far-reaching fluctuations in the age-distribution of the people in the succeeding decades; as will be clear from the following extract taken from the India Census Report of 1901 (para 752, pages 474-5):—

“When a tract is afflicted by famine an sections of the population, however, are not equally affected; the very old and the very young suffer most while those in the prime of life sustain only a comparatively small diminution in their numbers. . . . Consequently at the close of a famine, the population consists of an unusually small proportion of children and old persons and of a very large proportion of persons in the prime of life i.e., at the re-productive ages. For some years, therefore, in the absence of any fresh calamity, the growth of the population is very rapid. The number of persons capable of adding to the population not having been much affected, the actual number of births is very little less than before the famine, but the proportion calculated on the diminished population is much greater, and so too is the excess of births over deaths, as the latter are much below the average in a population consisting of an unusually large proportion of healthy persons in their prime, and of a comparatively small proportion of persons who by reason of youth, old age, or infirmity have a relatively short expectation of life. This more rapid rate of growth continues for some years, but then as the persons who at the time of the famine were in their prime pass into old age and their place is taken by the generation born shortly before the famine with its numbers greatly reduced by the mortality which then occurred, the birth-rate falls, not only below that of the years following the famine, but also below the average. The disturbance of the normal conditions is still not ended, and the pendulum continues to swing backwards and forwards between periods of high and low birth-rate, but its oscillations gradually become fainter until they cease from natural causes to be apparent or, as more often happens, until some fresh calamity obliterates them.”

The above remarks will find illustration later on in para 105 where the figures of past Censuses are discussed and reference is made to the famine of 1876-77.

104. Then there is the disturbing effect of migration. As people who leave their homes for distant lands will mostly consist of adults, their departure will tend, if their number is sufficiently large, to reduce the proportion of the middle-aged and raise that of children and old persons in the population of the tracts from which they go, and produce an opposite effect in the age-distribution of the population of the country that receives them. Immigration and emigration have thus counteracting tendencies and it is therefore the actual difference between the number of immigrants and of emigrants that may be roughly considered as determining the disturbing factor. Taking the Mysore State as a whole, the total number of immigrants (i.e., those born outside Mysore and enumerated in Mysore) is 312,908, while the emigrants from Mysore who have gone to other parts of India and Ceylon number 139,446. Although we have no information regarding the number of those who have left Mysore for other parts of the world, we may estimate this at a comparatively low figure. In any case, it will be a safe approximation if we take the excess of immigrants over emigrants as 170,000. This comes to nearly 3 per cent of the total population of Mysore and as such its influence over the age-distribution of the population cannot be altogether ignored. It must, at the same time, be admitted that in the absence of statistics to show the age-distribution of immigrants, it is not possible to frame any accurate measure of the disturbing influence of migration. But as a special table was compiled as regards birthplace, caste, age* and occupation of immigrants in

Only three age-periods were distinguished, viz., 0-15, 15-40, and 40 and over.

	Number per mille aged			
	0-15	15-40	40 and over	
Population of the whole State	374	392	234	subject can be formed from the marginally noted comparative statement showing the age-distribution of (1) the total population of the Mysore State, (2) the total population of Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields and (3) the immigrants only in these two cities.
Population of Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields (City).	332	474	194	
Immigrants in Bangalore City and Kolar Gold Fields (City).	230	585	185	

Age-dis-tribution.

105. Subsidiary Table II exhibits the age-distribution of the population in 1911 as well as in the three previous Censuses. Let us first take up the figures relating to the Census of 1911. It is curious to find that, contrary to the natural law of age-distribution obtaining in a progressive or stationary population, persons aged 5-10 in each sex outnumber those aged 0-5. This must have been due to the inaccuracy in the age return owing to the circumstance that persons who have completed their 4th year of age but not the 5th are often erroneously shown as aged 5. Another remarkable feature is the excess of females aged 20-25 over those aged 15-20 which is observable in all the Censuses. This has to be explained on the one hand by the tendency to mention young (aged 15-20) married women with children as older than they really are, and on the other by the disposition to under-state age in the case of unmarried females aged 15-20, so that the number returned for the age group 15-20 suffers a decrease in both ways. A tendency to exaggerate age in the case of old persons is likewise traceable in the excess of males aged 60-65 over those aged 55-60 and of females aged 50-55 over those aged 45-50. It is rather difficult to account for the fact that the age-group 40-45 claims more people in each sex than the earlier period 35-40. Perhaps one has to be content with the observation that ordinarily beyond 25 or 30 the older the individual the greater is the margin of error in the age as returned in the Schedule. It may however be pointed out that in 1881 also the number of males aged 10-15 exceeded those aged 5-10 and their survivors in 1911 would be comprised in the above age groups 40-45 and 35-40 respectively.

A comparison of the figures for the last four Censuses reveals unmistakeable traces of the famine of 1876-77. Taking only the case of males as their ages are likely to be more accurately returned than those of females, it will be noted that in 1881, close after the famine, the proportion of children aged 0-5 was considerably reduced, with a similar shrinkage in the age-groups comprising their survivors in the next three Censuses, viz., 10-15 in 1891, 20-25 in 1901 and 30-35 in 1911. So also is the rebound after famine visible in the large proportion of children aged 0-5 in 1891 and a perceptible increase due to the inclusion of their survivors in the age-group 10-15 in 1901 and in 20-25 in 1911.

Year	Number per 10,000 males aged:			
	0-5	10-15	20-25	30-35
1881	915 (b)	1,396	848	902
1891	1,384 (a)	921 (b)	850	829
1901	1,282	1,326 (a)	664 (b)	762
1911	1,156	1,256	865 (a)	770 (b)

The statistics relevant to the subject are exhibited in the marginal statement where the inflated and reduced figures are shown in italics and marked (a) and (b) respectively

It will also be seen from the above statement that the disparity in the italicised figures as compared with those against the same age groups in other Censuses becomes less and less marked as we recede farther and farther from the famine period 1876-77. The inflated figures for 1881 under the age-groups 10-15, 20-25 and 30-35 must be due to the circumstance that the majority of victims in the famine of 1876-77 were either children or aged persons. All this is in entire consonance with the observations contained in the India Census Report of 1901 which have already been quoted in para 103 above.

Mean age.

106. The mean age of the population at each of the last four Censuses, calculated for each Natural Division and main religion, is shown in Subsidiary Tables II and III. By 'mean age' is meant the average age of the living, i.e., the arithmetical sum of the ages of all the persons living at a particular time

divided by the total number of such persons. It is not therefore necessarily identical with the mean duration of life or the expectation of life at birth. It is a mere mathematical abstraction determined by the nature of age-distribution in the population. A high mean age may be due to general longevity of the people or a low birth-rate or high death-rate among children. Similarly, a low figure may indicate either that the people are comparatively short-lived or that they are very prolific and multiplying rapidly. The mean age, as shown in Subsidiary Tables II and III, has been calculated from the figures of Imperial Table VII according to the following formula:—

Where ages have been tabulated by five-year periods only (as in Imperial Table VII) find out the total number of persons living at the close of each age-period. The sum of these totals, multiplied by five and raised by two and a half times the actual number of persons comprised in the population, should be divided by the last-mentioned number of persons.

107. In discussing the variations in the mean age of the population in the past Censuses, it will be sufficient to confine our consideration to the male sex inasmuch as the age return for males is likely to be less inaccurate than in the case of females. Taking then the entire male population of the Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the mean age has steadily risen

Last four Censuses.

Year	Mean age
1881	24.5
1891	24.9
1901	25.0
1911	25.9

from 1881 to 1911 as may be seen from the marginally noted figures. This is due, on the one hand, to the continued decline in the proportion of children under 10 years from 1891 to 1911, and on the other, to the uninterrupted growth in the proportion of old persons aged 60 and over ever since 1881 onwards. The low proportion of children in

1881 may at first sight lead one to expect a relatively high mean age in that Census, but this factor is more than counterbalanced by the abnormally small proportion of old persons in the same Census, both being the result of the severe famine of 1876-77 already referred to in a previous paragraph.

108. The mean age in the Eastern Division stands higher than in the Western. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table II that the proportion of children under 10 years, as also of persons aged 40 and over is greater in the former Division. This may be attributed to the higher birth-rate and lower death-rate in that Division as evidenced by Subsidiary Tables VII and VIII. People are apparently more favoured with longevity in the Eastern than in the Western Division.

Natural divisions.

109. To bring out the salient features of variation in the age-distribution

Districts and cities.

Division, District or City	Number per mille aged		
	0-15	15-50	50 and over
MYSORE STATE, INCLUDING CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.	374	497	129
MYSORE STATE, EXCLUDING CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE	374	497	129
EASTERN DIVISION	375	488	137
Bangalore City	339	540	121
Bangalore District	374	481	145
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	319	624	57
Kolar District	355	487	153
Tumkur District	380	480	140
Mysore City	352	520	128
Mysore District	380	490	130
Chitaldrug District	394	483	123
WESTERN DIVISION	373	521	106
Hassan District	382	500	118
Kadur District	361	545	94
Shimoga District	371	530	99
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	366	526	108

of the population in different districts and cities, the marginal tabular statement has been prepared to show the number of persons per mille aged 0-15, 15-50 and 50 and over respectively. Taking the age period 15-50, it will be seen that the four cities exhibit proportions ranging from 520 to 624 per mille, which are all much higher than the proportion for the State as a whole, viz., 497. This does not call for any explanation as the middle-aged persons are usually in a higher proportion in the cities than in rural parts. As among

the cities themselves, the lowest proportion is found in the Mysore City and the highest in Kolar Gold Fields where the so-called 'onerous' population, i.e., the young and the old may naturally be expected to stand at a very low figure owing to the exigencies of the local mining industry.

Among districts, Kadur stands first with 545 and Tumkur last with 480. The high proportions in Kadur and Shimoga Districts are mainly due to the comparatively short duration of life obtaining generally in the case of people in the malnad.

Shalicy

In this connection it may be observed that M. Sundborg, Deputy Director of the Central Statistical Bureau, Stockholm, pointed out in an address delivered by him before the International Statistical Institute at Christiana that in almost all countries the proportion of persons aged 15-50 to the total population is uniformly about half. This was supported by statistics for almost all the countries of Europe and also United States, Australia and Japan, the proportion ranging from 492 to 509 per mille in these countries. It is evident that this standard cannot be expected to be always conformed to in a country like India where the age-distribution of the population is liable to rude disturbances from periodical visitations of famine which carries away a large number of victims at the extreme ages of life, i.e., of very young and old persons. For instance in the Mysore State which suffered severely from the famine of 1876-77 the proportion of persons aged 15-50 was so high as 535 per mille in 1881, i.e., soon after this famine. It went down to 515 in 1891 and fell still further to 473 in 1901, but more or less recovered its normal position in 1911 when it stood at 497. It may perhaps be expected that, in the absence of disturbances caused in age-distribution by famine, the age-period 15-50 would ordinarily comprise about one-half of the total population.

Taking up next the age-period 0-15, the proportion is naturally lowest in the Kolar Gold Fields, as already explained, and highest in the Chitaldrug District which likewise exhibits the largest percentage of increase in population from 1901 to 1911 (*vide* Subsidiary Table I of Chapter II). The number of old persons aged 50 and over is proportionately least in Kadur District and greatest in Kolar District.

Religions.

110. Among the different main religions, the mean age is highest for 'Jain' and lowest for 'Christian'. The other three religions, viz., Hindu, Animistic, and Musalman come between these two in the order named. This was almost the same order as in 1901 except that the 'Musalman' and the 'Animistic' have changed places in 1911 owing to the larger proportion of persons aged 40 and over among the Animists in 1911. Taking the entire population, i.e., of all religions together, the mean age in 1911 works out to 25.9 for males and 25.3 for females. The mean age for 'Hindu' and 'Jain' is higher than the above average

Religion	Mean age in 1911		Mean age in 1901	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hindu	26.8	25.4	25.0	25.6
Musalman	25.1	23.8	24.3	24.1
Christian	24.7	23.5	23.6	23.4
Jain	26.6	26.2	26.4	25.8
Animistic	25.2	23.9	23.9	23.4
All religions	25.9	25.3	25.0	25.5

while that for the other three main religions falls below the same. (*vide* marginal statement) In discussing the relative age distribution of the population as among the adherents of different religions, we may as in para 105 above, confine ourselves to the case of males. Taking first the proportion of children aged 0-10, it is highest

among the Animists. Next come the Musalmans, Hindus and Christians in order, and last the Jains. It may as well be remarked that the relative fecundity as among the different religionists does not necessarily follow the same order. Taking the ratio of children aged 0-10 to married women aged 15-40 as a rough and ready measure of relative fecundity, the above five religions stand as follows

Religion		Number of children under 10 years per 100 married females aged 15-40
Hindu	...	162
Musalman	...	182
Christian	...	182
Jain	...	156
Animistic	...	175

As regards old persons aged 60 and over, the Animists again claim the highest proportion, Hindus, Musalmans, Jains and Christians following in the order named. It is remarkable that the Animists who had only 441 per 10,000 males aged 60 and over in 1901 have gone up to 597 over the heads of other religions in 1911. In fact, they possess the largest proportion of persons at both the extreme periods of life, viz., at the age-periods 0-10 and 60 and over. Their ranks are thus considerably thinned in the middle of life and this is not evidently favourable to a large rate of increase among them in the next decennium. It is strange that the figures of the recent Census should point to them as the most favoured from the standpoint of longevity, although they were considered as comparatively shortlived in 1901. It may perhaps be suggested that the age return would have been distorted by the usual tendency of exaggerating the age of old persons in a specially marked degree among this backward section of the population. But this explanation is not adequate to bridge the wide gulf that exists between the proportion of persons aged 60 and over among the Animists in 1901 as compared with that in 1911. It is at the same time not prudent to infer merely from these figures that the Animists have considerably improved in longevity in the course of the last decade. As between the Hindus and the Musalmans although the former can boast of a higher proportion of persons aged 60 and over, the Musalmans cannot be said to be inferior to them in regard to longevity; for, their smaller proportion of old people is partly due to their larger proportion of children. In fact, if we leave children out of account and calculate the proportion of persons aged 60 and over to those aged 10 and over, the Hindus

Religion	Number of males aged 60 and over per 1,000 aged 10 and over
Hindu	78
Musalman	79

fall below the Musalmans (*vide* marginal figures). As regards the Christians, although they have the lowest proportion of persons aged 60 and over, it cannot be inferred that they are short-lived as compared with other religionists. They form a

young and rapidly growing community and their ranks are being recruited by immigrants and converts on the right side of life so that the age-distribution of the Christian population presents a special feature.

The distribution of males of each religion, under the three age-periods 0-15, 15-50 and 50 and over, is exhibited below as it may be of some interest in connection with the remarks contained in para 109 above.

Religion	Number per mille of males who are aged		
	0-15	15-50	50 and over
Hindu	366	504	130
Musalman	383	496	121
Christian	341	571	88
Jain	321	553	126
Animistic	399	472	129

111. Subsidiary Table IV exhibits the age-distribution of the population belonging to a few selected castes, tribes or races. It will be seen therefrom that the proportion of children aged 0-5 is highest among the Lambanis, while the Indian Christians take easily the first place as regards the age-period 15-40. Examining the proportion of persons aged 40 and over among the several castes, it will be found that the first six places as regards males are taken up by Golla, Banajiga, Nayinda, Beda, Brahman and Ganiga, and, as regards females, by Brahman, Banajiga, Golla, Ganiga, Kshattriya and Nayinda, so that, considering both the sexes, it may be said that the Banajiga, Brahman, Golla, Ganiga and Nayinda are comparatively long-lived. The low proportion of persons aged 40 and over among the Animistic Lambanis points to their relatively short duration of life. But a similar inference with regard to Indian Christians who possess in

Castes.

fact the lowest proportion of old persons; is not permissible in the light of the remarks made in the previous para concerning the special nature of age-distribution among the Christians in general, of whom Indian Christians form nearly 78 per cent.

**Birth-and
death-
rates.**

112. The mean age for the entire population comprising both sexes, calculated as in para 106 above from the figures contained in Imperial Table VII comes to 25.6. This would roughly represent the mean duration of life if the population had been stationary for some time. But as it is actually progressive, the mean duration of life should be pitched somewhat higher. Let us then take it hypothetically as 27. The average death-rate will then be $\frac{1000}{27}$ or 37 per mille per annum, and assuming the normal annual rate of increase of population as 6 per mille, the birth-rate comes to 43. A perusal of Subsidiary Tables VII and VIII will show however that the recorded birth-and death-rates average only 17 and 20 respectively. This would indicate that the registration of vital statistics is very imperfect and that omissions occur more largely in the case of births than of deaths. A comparison of the total number of recorded births in 1910 with the number of children under one year found in Imperial Table VII reveals likewise considerable omissions in the registration of births, the two figures being respectively 97,481 and 143,543. Even if we compare the total recorded births in the five years 1906-1910 with the number of children aged 0-5 according to Imperial

Total number of births in the five years 1906-10 ... 497,830
Number of children aged 0-5 according to Imperial Table VII 699,174

Table VII, (*vide* margin) the latter is found to exceed the former although it should in fact

be considerably less on account of the high mortality among children.

The registration of vital statistics being thus admittedly imperfect, it is not profitable to discuss at any length the figures contained in Subsidiary Tables VII to X. It may be remarked however that so far as these figures go, they point to a higher birth-rate and a lower death-rate in the Eastern than in the Western Division. Also on a comparison of the figures for the ten years ending with 1910, it will be observed that the birth-rate was highest in 1908 which followed a year of agricultural prosperity while the maximum death-rate occurred in 1904 when plague claimed a large number of victims and the country was also suffering from deficient rainfall and, in parts, from severe drought. As regards the death-rates prevailing at different ages, it will be seen from Subsidiary Table IX that the period of least risk in the case of males is 10-15, the death-rate rising steadily on either side of this age-period. For females, mortality is at the lowest ebb in the age-period 5-10 although this distinction is almost equally shared by the next period 10-15. It is noteworthy that in the case of females, the death-rate at the age-period 15-20 is higher than at 20-30 which again is exposed to greater risks than the next higher age-period 30-40. These features which are peculiar to the fair sex are presumably attributable to pregnancy and parturition.

**Urban-
birth-rate.**

113. The recorded birth-and death-rates are found to be much higher in urban than in rural areas. It is not easy to make out how far this corresponds to actual facts and how far the apparent disparity is due to more satisfactory registration of vital statistics in towns. The only available Census figures that can throw any light on this subject are those relating to children and married women of child-bearing age in the four cities for which statistics are separately given in Imperial Table VII. It will be seen from column 14 of Subsidiary Table V that the proportion of married females aged 15-40 is comparatively higher in the cities so that the birth-rate calculated on the basis of total population may also be expected to be higher in cities. It does not follow however that the fecundity of women in cities is necessarily greater than in rural parts. In fact, column 5 of the same Subsidiary Table shows that fecundity as indicated by the proportion of children to married women of child-bearing age is relatively low in the three cities of Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore, while the higher figure for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is attributable to its specially large proportion of Musalmans and Christians who are presumably more prolific than Hindus (*vide* para 110 above).

114. The proportion of married women of child-bearing age also comes up for consideration in several other ways. For instance, leaving alone the imperfect nature of registration of births, the higher birth-rate (17·6) recorded in 1910 as compared with 1901 (15·5) corresponds in a way to a similar rise in the proportion of married women aged 15-40, the number of such women per 100 females of all ages being 31 in 1911 as against 29 in 1901. Let us next see how far the proportion of fertile women among the different religionists corresponds to the rate of growth in their numbers during the last decade. From the

Married women of child-bearing age.

Religion	Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages (1901)	Percentage of increase in 1901-1911
1	2	3
Hindu	29	+4·7
Jain	29	+28·9
Animistic	30	-16·7
Hindu, Jain and Animistic	29	+4·4
Musalman	30	+8·6
Christian	27	+19·5

marginal statement, it will be seen that, except perhaps in the case of Musalmans, there is no apparent correspondence between the figures in columns 2 and 3. The abnormal figures for Jains and Animists in column 3 can only be accounted for by the shifting and elusive nature of classification as between them and the Hindus, so that figures have also been calculated for all these three allied religions put together and are shown in italics

in the statement. In the case of Christians, the explanation for disparity in the figures in columns 2 and 3 will be found, as already referred to in para 110, in the fact that, besides births, immigration and conversion from other faiths are responsible for a considerable portion of increase in their numbers.

A similar attempt to correlate the rate of growth with the proportion of married women of child-bearing age among the different castes has not yielded any useful results and it is therefore considered unnecessary to reproduce the long array of figures here.

115. It has already been mentioned that the recorded birth-and death-rates are impossibly low on account of defective registration of birth and deaths. It is therefore necessary, for comparing Mysore with European countries in this respect, to take the probable true rates as arrived at in para 106, from the mean age of the population in Mysore. The birth-and death-rates were thus estimated at

Compared with European Countries.

Country	Birth-rate in 1908	Death-rate in 1908
Sweden	25·7	14·9
Norway	26·2	14·3
Denmark	28·7	14·7
Holland	29·7	15·0
Belgium	24·9	16·5
Germany	32·0	18·0
Switzerland	27·1	16·2
England	26·5	14·7
Scotland	27·2	16·1
Italy	33·4	22·6
Spain	34·2	24·0
France	20·2	19·0
Ireland	23·3	17·6

43 and 37 per mille respectively. It will be seen from the marginally noted statistics that these are much higher than the birth-and death-rates obtaining in European countries, while the excess of birth-rate over death-rate in all those countries except France and perhaps Ireland, is considerably greater than in Mysore. Thus while we have here a more rapid succession of generations than in European countries, the population in those

countries is increasing at a higher rate. Their mean duration of life too is considerably longer. The explanation for these differences has to be sought in the varying nature of physical and social environments. It is generally urged that the system of early marriages is not conducive to a high degree of fecundity of women in India. Taking the crude birth-rate in Mysore as 43, the number of

births per 100 married women aged 15-45 will come to 252. From similar proportions for European countries exhibited in the margin, it will be seen that in spite of a lower birth-rate in those countries, their women are more fertile, except in the case of England and France. Even within India itself, the greater fecundity of Musalman and Christian women as compared with their Hindu sisters is partly accounted for by the fact that early marriages are not so common among the former as among the latter.

Country	Number of births per mille of married women of age 15-45
Sweden	268
Norway	301
Denmark	259
Holland	321
Belgium	252
Germany	285
Switzerland	266
England	235
Scotland	271
Italy	269
Spain	259
France	159
Ireland	288

2/- Monthly variation in birth-rate.

116. An examination of the monthly figures regarding births during the past four or five years shows that the largest-average number of births has occurred in October and that the five months from July to November claim a relatively higher average than the other seven months of the year. The corresponding period of conception may be roughly taken as from October to February; and the re-productive instinct may naturally be expected to be most active during this season when harvests are gathered and the agriculturists who comprise the bulk of the population have a plentiful time of it.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.—CHAPTER V.

I.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 100,000 OF EACH SEX (HINDUS) BY ANNUAL PERIODS.

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	2,333	2,589	27	325	257	54	190	152	81	4	3
1	1,176	1,255	28	1,796	1,735	55	1,703	1,475	82	14	13
2	2,482	2,962	29	235	209	56	275	237	83	3	6
3	2,599	3,015	30	5,743	5,928	57	64	45	84	7	5
4	2,391	2,648	31	137	103	58	312	272	85	71	56
5	2,549	2,609	32	1,110	909	59	60	55	86	11	12
6	2,613	2,926	33	293	206	60	2,675	2,920	87	3	1
7	1,940	2,265	34	388	303	61	44	23	88	3	8
8	3,219	3,363	35	4,378	3,867	62	161	143	89	2	6
9	1,808	1,922	36	800	553	63	62	43	90	71	110
10	3,920	4,089	37	192	124	64	72	48	91	1	...
11	741	1,027	38	1,153	910	65	810	802	92	2	4
12	4,164	3,668	39	189	175	66	61	78	93	5	3
13	1,051	1,059	40	5,628	5,376	67	20	18	94	3	2
14	2,072	1,767	41	99	85	68	111	104	95	10	24
15	2,227	1,841	42	624	568	69	12	14	96	1	5
16	2,814	2,356	43	245	187	70	923	1,118	97	1	...
17	459	521	44	213	148	71	9	6	98	3	2
18	3,188	3,443	45	3,474	2,863	72	40	50	99	...	5
19	477	495	46	402	333	73	14	15	100	9	5
20	4,585	5,697	47	83	71	74	18	26	101	...	...
21	297	248	48	737	553	75	291	266	102	2	...
22	1,817	1,842	49	97	98	76	31	19	103	1	...
23	724	602	50	4,027	4,109	77	5	9	104	...	...
24	973	932	51	57	69	78	30	34	105	1	...
25	4,776	5,092	52	324	265	79	6	13	Total ...	100,000	100,000
26	1,121	954	53	123	94	80	385	460			

**II.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE PROVINCE AND EACH
NATURAL DIVISION.**

Area	911		1901		1891		1881	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.								
0-5	156	255	1,282	1,325	1,384	1,471	915	978
0-1	239	256	255	265	239	255	288	303
1-2	131	144	169	169	191	207	141	145
2-3	263	289	271	280	316	338	129	137
3-4	267	295	276	293	329	351	153	177
4-5	256	271	311	318	309	320	204	216
5-10	1,254	1,338	1,421	1,455	1,364	1,414	1,371	1,415
10-15	1,256	1,223	1,326	1,173	921	835	1,396	1,275
15-20	930	884	791	687	867	792	972	868
20-25	865	931	664	728	850	943	848	973
25-30	811	797	754	779	901	904	965	1,012
30-35	710	736	762	794	829	825	902	886
35-40	626	542	688	638	700	613	726	593
40-45	637	616	623	620	656	601	631	603
45-50	465	390	476	452	439	378	377	337
50-55	459	466	436	469	417	442	361	437
55-60	239	202	277	276	219	213	169	177
60-65	298	309						
65-70	103	98	500	604	451	567	357	446
70 and over	191	213						
Age not stated					2	2		
Mean age	25.9	25.3	25.0	25.5	24.9	24.9	24.5	24.8
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.								
0-5	1,154	1,253	1,283	1,324	1,385	1,473		
0-1	237	254	255	264	237	253		
1-2	131	144	169	169	192	209		
2-3	263	289	271	280	316	338		
3-4	267	295	276	292	330	352		
4-5	256	271	312	319	310	321		
5-10	1,254	1,333	1,422	1,457	1,364	1,415		
10-15	1,260	1,225	1,328	1,175	919	832		
15-20	931	882	789	683	867	789		
20-25	859	929	660	724	845	942		
25-30	808	796	751	777	901	906		
30-35	708	736	762	794	830	826		
35-40	626	543	689	641	703	615		
40-45	638	617	624	620	657	600		
45-50	467	391	479	454	442	379		
50-55	461	467	436	469	417	442		
55-60	240	202	279	278	221	214		
60-65	299	310						
65-70	103	98	498	604	447	565		
70 and over	192	213						
Age not stated					2	2		
Mean age	25.9	25.3	25.0	25.5	24.9	24.9		
Eastern Division								
0-5	1,173	1,265	1,334	1,345	1,429	1,499		
5-10	1,275	1,347	1,435	1,431	1,377	1,398		
10-15	1,238	1,192	1,334	1,135	863	764		
15-20	912	862	752	645	834	764		
20-40	2,889	2,952	2,745	2,897	3,235	3,304		
40-60	1,863	1,717	1,874	1,908	1,774	1,664		
60 and over	650	665	526	639	486	605		
Age not stated					2	2		
Mean age	26.2	25.6	25.1	25.9	25.1	25.2		
Western Division								
0-5	1,094	1,216	1,145	1,265	1,274	1,404	968	1,063
5-10	1,194	1,308	1,389	1,529	1,334	1,462	1,440	1,515
10-15	1,326	1,324	1,313	1,286	1,056	1,009	1,397	1,281
15-20	988	941	888	788	949	855	955	888
20-40	3,336	3,158	3,175	3,044	3,390	3,250	3,509	3,415
40-60	1,634	1,561	1,665	1,582	1,644	1,556	1,425	1,447
60 and over	428	492	425	506	352	463	306	391
Age not stated					1	1		
Mean age	25.0	24.5	24.7	24.2	24.4	24.1	23.8	23.9

III.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION.

Age	1911		1901		1891		1881		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hindu.									
0-5	1,148	1,242	1,274	1,311	1,386	1,466	907	969	
5-10	1,250	1,326	1,418	1,448	1,362	1,411	1,373	1,416	
10-15	1,258	1,225	1,328	1,169	917	832	1,400	1,280	
15-20	931	880	789	681	870	791	978	869	
20-40	3,003	3,011	2,863	2,945	3,278	3,294	3,451	3,473	
40-60	1,816	1,690	1,826	1,837	1,737	1,639	1,539	1,554	
60 and over	594	626	502	609	448	565	352	439	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	
Mean age	26.0	25.4	25.0	25.6	24.9	24.9	24.5	24.8	
Musalman.									
0-5	1,239	1,443	1,388	1,516	1,377	1,579	1,042	1,136	
5-10	1,343	1,517	1,441	1,520	1,430	1,502	1,334	1,392	
10-15	1,252	1,174	1,294	1,202	992	867	1,332	1,150	
15-20	929	920	823	763	815	772	888	836	
20-40	3,040	2,905	2,902	2,818	3,191	3,111	3,398	3,336	
40-60	1,607	1,477	1,643	1,597	1,683	1,544	1,545	1,569	
60 and over	590	564	509	584	511	623	461	581	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
Mean age	25.1	23.8	24.3	24.1	24.8	24.3	24.8	25.0	
Christian.									
0-5	1,171	1,355	1,258	1,327	1,267	1,462	1,053	1,229	
5-10	1,137	1,348	1,418	1,572	1,224	1,364	1,289	1,429	
10-15	1,100	1,193	1,274	1,250	958	1,063	1,337	1,344	
15-20	930	1,078	850	845	849	1,030	866	1,029	
20-40	3,784	3,216	3,427	3,141	3,938	3,193	3,847	3,071	
40-60	1,507	1,397	1,462	1,491	1,392	1,381	1,274	1,421	
60 and over	371	413	311	374	368	500	334	477	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	
Mean age	24.7	23.5	23.6	23.4	24.1	23.5	23.6	23.6	
Jain.									
0-5	992	1,114	972	1,253	1,046	1,321	Figures not available	Figures not available	
5-10	1,038	1,227	1,128	1,233	1,166	1,292			
10-15	1,178	1,216	1,217	1,262	951	974			
15-20	1,033	963	1,045	825	950	839			
20-40	3,390	3,014	3,271	2,985	3,544	3,137			
40-60	1,811	1,798	1,818	1,759	1,844	1,777	Figures not available	Figures not available	
60 and over	558	668	549	683	493	660			
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	6	...			
Mean age	26.6	26.2	26.4	25.8	26.4	25.9			
Animistic.									
0-5	1,258	1,409	1,480	1,516	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	
5-10	1,388	1,467	1,559	1,598					
10-15	1,344	1,249	1,345	1,284					
15-20	856	871	740	674					
20-40	2,799	2,944	2,659	2,905					
40-60	1,758	1,530	1,776	1,548	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	Figures not available	
60 and over	597	530	441	475					
Age not stated	...	...	...	...					
Mean age	25.2	23.9	23.9	23.4					

IV.--AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

Caste	Males.—Number per mille aged					Females.—Number per mille aged				
	1-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agasa ...	118	176	79	338	239	129	186	65	396	224
Banajiga...	108	165	72	395	260	117	176	64	395	248
Beda ...	118	173	74	384	251	129	188	65	384	234
Besta ...	118	180	79	383	240	124	183	69	395	229
Brahman ...	114	163	69	406	248	127	170	61	388	254
Ganiga ...	114	174	79	386	247	122	183	65	385	245
Golla ...	112	172	73	375	268	126	188	65	373	248
Holeya ...	115	170	75	407	233	125	183	67	408	217
Idiga ...	108	174	86	400	232	120	187	70	403	220
Kshattriya ...	113	169	76	404	238	121	184	66	390	239
Kumbara ...	112	174	75	405	234	131	191	73	388	217
Kuruba ...	116	176	81	384	243	123	184	69	387	237
Lingayat ...	111	168	86	398	237	118	185	74	388	235
Madiga ...	127	184	74	379	236	141	196	64	388	211
Mahratta ...	112	170	70	417	231	129	187	64	395	225
Nayinda ...	116	172	71	384	257	125	185	63	391	236
Neygi ...	118	172	79	388	243	126	188	69	390	227
Panchala ...	111	163	79	408	239	124	190	69	396	221
Tigala ...	128	183	70	380	239	139	194	64	385	218
Uppara ...	114	178	83	396	229	123	192	71	395	219
Vaisya ...	119	155	77	391	258	137	179	66	390	223
Vodda ...	126	181	74	376	243	138	196	63	387	216
Vakkaliga ...	112	173	81	393	241	120	187	73	381	239
Pathan ...	131	194	75	382	218	145	212	66	375	202
Saiyid ...	124	192	76	387	221	146	207	65	376	206
Sheikh ...	127	187	76	389	221	142	206	60	388	204
Indian Christian ...	126	167	73	443	191	140	191	71	425	173
Lambani ...	132	203	87	364	214	150	215	75	371	189

V.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15-40; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES.

District and Natural Division	Proportion of children both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females aged 15-40			1911		1901		1891				
	1911	1901	1891	1911	1901	1891	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	64	75	68	163	193	175	15	16	14	17	11	14	31	29	32
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	64	75	69	163	194	176	15	16	14	17	11	14	31	29	32
Eastern Division	66	79	70	163	196	173	17	17	15	18	12	15	31	28	33
Bangalore City	52	58	70	139	172	166	12	14	14	16	14	17	34	28	34
Bangalore District	69	86	70	164	218	166	19	19	14	19	14	17	32	26	34
Kolar Gold Fields (City)	46	59	66	136	226	168	3	4	2	8	14	17	43	27	33
Kolar District	66	77	66	156	192	168	21	20	18	21	14	17	32	28	33
Tumkur District	69	79	69	170	193	179	18	17	15	18	10	13	31	28	33
Mysore City	58	64	70	152	169	170	14	16	16	21	11	15	32	30	33
Mysore District	66	79	70	160	185	170	15	18	15	18	11	15	31	30	33
Chitaldrug District	69	78	76	178	209	197	15	14	13	14	10	11	30	27	32
Western Division	57	67	65	164	187	181	10	12	10	13	8	11	30	29	31
Hassan District	62	74	70	164	190	180	13	15	13	16	9	13	30	29	32
Kadur District	51	65	61	157	185	182	8	10	9	11	7	10	31	30	31
Shimoga District	56	63	62	169	184	182	9	11	10	12	8	11	30	29	30
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	60	64	67	166	176	174	11	12	14	14	15	16	32	30	31

end type

VI.—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE-PERIODS.

District and Natural Division	Period	Variation per cent. in population increase (+) decrease (-).					
		All ages (c)	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 18.1	+ 42.1	- 22.3	+ 10.9	+ 28.6	+ 49.6
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 12.1	+ 9.1	+ 59.5	- 0.7	+ 20.8	+ 21.3
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 4.8	- 4.4	+ 3.9	+ 12.7	+ 0.4	+ 15.2
Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 18.3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 12.5	+ 9.5	+ 60.9	- 0.5	+ 21.4	+ 22.4
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 4.7	- 4.6	+ 3.9	+ 12.6	+ 0.2	+ 15.5
Eastern Division	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 21.2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 14.9	+ 11.7	+ 74.4	- 0.6	+ 26.4	+ 22.5
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 7.0	- 2.3	+ 5.4	+ 15.9	+ 1.4	+ 21.0
Bangalore District (including Bangalore City.)	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 19.9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 12.4	+ 12.0	+ 71.9	- 4.8	+ 29.5	- 0.0
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 7.4	- 2.8	+ 4.3	+ 20.1	- 5.2	+ 35.4
Kolar District (including Kolar Gold Fields).	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 22.8	+ 65.6	- 27.9	+ 18.5	+ 36.5	+ 70.8
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 22.4	+ 19.9	+ 72.1	+ 5.2	+ 45.1	+ 25.0
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 7.8	- 1.1	+ 14.9	+ 17.2	- 4.2	+ 22.3
Tumkur District	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 28.2	+ 91.9	- 32.5	+ 29.3	+ 57.0	+ 102.5
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 17.0	+ 10.0	+ 128.0	- 4.9	+ 34.6	+ 32.7
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 9.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	+ 16.7	+ 2.5	+ 26.9
Mysore District (including Mysore City).	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 14.4	+ 46.9	- 5.7	+ 23.0	+ 37.0	+ 55.3
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 9.6	+ 10.0	+ 41.6	- 0.8	+ 9.4	+ 29.1
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 3.6	- 8.1	+ 7.5	+ 10.3	+ 5.1	+ 6.5
Chitaldrug District	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 33.4	+ 62.2	- 41.3	- 4.2	+ 22.7	+ 47.9
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 20.3	+ 7.4	+ 132.1	+ 4.6	+ 30.7	+ 32.7
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 10.4	+ 7.3	- 1.2	+ 21.3	+ 13.0	+ 30.0
Western Division	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 11.6	+ 10.4	- 22.4	- 3.0	+ 12.3	+ 17.5
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 6.6	+ 3.8	+ 34.1	- 0.3	+ 8.0	+ 21.9
	{ 1901—1911 ...	- 1.7	- 11.4	- 0.0	+ 4.6	- 3.5	- 3.1
Hassan District	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 19.5	+ 10.4	- 35.1	- 6.5	+ 3.6	+ 23.2
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 11.1	+ 5.6	+ 54.0	+ 0.1	+ 14.6	+ 26.6
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 2.0	- 9.1	+ 1.5	+ 9.4	+ 2.9	+ 6.5
Kadur District	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 12.9	+ 12.9	- 24.6	- 4.6	+ 16.0	+ 23.3
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 9.2	+ 7.8	+ 40.2	+ 2.0	+ 13.3	+ 26.2
	{ 1901—1911 ...	- 5.8	- 19.6	- 1.9	+ 1.4	- 8.5	- 11.8
Shimoga District	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 4.3	+ 8.9	- 4.5	+ 1.7	+ 19.7	+ 8.9
	{ 1891—1901 ...	+ 0.5	- 0.7	+ 13.5	- 2.2	- 1.3	+ 14.3
	{ 1901—1911 ...	- 2.8	- 8.3	- 0.4	+ 2.3	- 7.1	- 9.6
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	{ 1881—1891 ...	+ 7.0	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
	{ 1891—1901 ...	- 10.5	- 13.8	- 0.2	- 9.6	- 10.3	- 18.2
	{ 1901—1911 ...	+ 12.5	+ 11.3	+ 6.7	+ 18.1	+ 10.3	- 3.8

(a) Figures not available as apart from Civil & Military Station, Bangalore.
(b) Figures not available as apart from Bangalore City.
(c) For purposes of column 3, figures adjusted for inter-territorial changes in area prior to 1911 have been used.

VII.—REPORTED BIRTH-RATE BY SEX AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Year	Number of births per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1901)							
	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		Eastern Division		Western Division	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	8.2	8.1
1902	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.3
1903	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.1	8.0
1904	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.5
1905	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.8
1906	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.5
1907	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.9
1908	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.4	10.2	10.0	8.7	8.0
1909	9.6	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.6
1910	9.0	8.6	8.9	8.4	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.3

VIII.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1901)							
	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		Eastern Division		Western Division	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	10.7	9.8	10.4	9.5	9.7	9.0	12.6	11.1
1902	10.7	10.2	10.3	9.7	9.5	10.3	12.3	10.9
1903	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.1	9.9	9.5	12.7	11.6
1904	11.6	10.7	11.3	10.5	10.7	10.1	13.2	11.5
1905	8.5	7.9	8.2	7.5	8.1	7.5	8.7	7.7
1906	9.6	8.9	9.4	8.7	8.9	8.3	11.0	9.9
1907	11.2	10.1	11.0	9.9	10.1	9.2	13.5	11.7
1908	8.8	8.1	8.6	7.9	7.9	7.4	10.6	9.3
1909	9.3	8.6	9.2	8.4	9.0	8.4	9.5	8.2
1910	10.8	9.8	10.6	9.6	10.2	9.4	11.6	10.1

IX.—REPORTED DEATH-RATE BY SEX AND AGE IN DECADE AND IN SELECTED YEARS.
PER MILLE LIVING AT SAME AGE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Age	Average of decade		1903		1905		1907		1909	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	20.2	19.1	21.6	21.0	16.9	15.9	22.2	20.4	18.5	17.3
Under 1 year	80.2	68.6	94.0	80.6	70.5	60.1	77.3	64.7	80.7	67.3
1-5	18.8	17.4	17.9	16.9	15.3	13.4	21.1	19.6	22.0	20.2
5-10	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.8	7.4	6.9	11.9	11.4	9.3	8.8
10-15	9.3	10.3	9.9	11.3	6.6	7.6	11.3	11.5	7.5	8.0
15-20	15.7	18.8	17.3	20.9	10.7	13.8	21.2	24.0	13.1	16.8
20-30	16.1	16.9	19.2	20.1	12.4	13.8	16.7	16.1	13.0	14.7
30-40	17.4	15.3	19.3	17.0	16.8	15.2	16.9	15.4	14.5	12.4
40-50	22.1	17.9	23.7	19.7	19.5	15.2	23.7	18.8	18.6	15.3
50-60	29.4	24.1	30.3	25.7	25.9	21.3	33.7	27.6	26.1	20.6
60 and over	59.3	49.4	60.0	54.0	51.6	42.6	67.4	53.4	59.1	47.2

X.—REPORTED DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES PER MILLE OF EACH SEX.

Year	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore					Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore					Actual number of deaths in .			
	Actual number of deaths			Ratio per mille of each sex		Actual number of deaths			Ratio per mille of each sex		Eastern Division		Western Division	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cholera.														
1901 ...	11,354	6,276	5,078	2.2	1.9	11,351	6,275	5,076	2.3	1.9	4,301	3,404	1,974	1,672
1902 ...	219	116	103	0.0	0.0	218	115	103	0.0	0.0	71	74	44	29
1903 ...	98	58	40	0.0	0.0	98	58	40	0.0	0.0	44	35	14	5
1904 ...	475	281	194	0.1	0.1	471	279	192	0.1	0.1	261	179	18	13
1905 ...	645	342	303	0.1	0.1	644	341	303	0.1	0.1	121	87	220	216
1906 ...	7,224	3,957	3,267	1.4	1.2	7,223	3,956	3,267	1.4	1.2	3,078	2,543	878	724
1907 ...	4,973	2,745	2,228	1.0	0.8	4,972	2,744	2,228	1.0	0.8	2,274	1,822	470	406
1908 ...	2,449	1,382	1,067	0.5	0.4	2,449	1,382	1,067	0.5	0.4	741	607	641	460
1909 ...	1,629	914	715	0.3	0.3	1,629	914	715	0.3	0.3	745	540	169	175
1910 ...	1,812	942	870	0.3	0.3	1,812	942	870	0.3	0.3	509	429	433	441
Small-pox.														
1901 ...	6,704	3,419	3,285	1.2	1.2	6,477	3,304	3,173	1.2	1.2	2,596	2,535	708	638
1902 ...	7,018	3,560	3,458	1.3	1.3	6,968	3,534	3,434	1.3	1.3	3,153	3,072	381	362
1903 ...	2,050	1,055	995	0.4	0.4	2,042	1,051	991	0.4	0.4	941	891	110	100
1904 ...	1,284	639	645	0.2	0.2	1,275	632	643	0.2	0.2	505	533	127	110
1905 ...	5,762	2,972	2,790	1.1	1.0	5,639	2,915	2,724	1.1	1.0	2,426	2,256	489	468
1906 ...	8,994	4,612	4,382	1.6	1.6	8,931	4,585	4,346	1.7	1.6	2,413	2,315	2,172	2,031
1907 ...	6,096	3,229	2,867	1.2	1.0	6,013	3,194	2,819	1.2	1.0	1,402	1,380	1,792	1,439
1908 ...	1,936	955	981	0.3	0.4	1,890	937	953	0.3	0.4	852	889	85	64
1909 ...	6,267	3,142	3,125	1.1	1.1	6,189	3,111	3,078	1.1	1.1	3,066	3,024	45	54
1910 ...	5,742	2,934	2,808	1.0	1.0	5,706	2,915	2,791	1.1	1.0	2,792	2,713	123	78
Fevers.														
1901 ...	44,508	23,441	21,067	8.4	7.7	44,273	23,334	20,939	8.5	7.8	13,664	12,736	9,670	8,203
1902 ...	45,809	23,552	21,757	8.4	7.9	44,879	23,362	21,517	8.5	8.0	13,965	13,393	9,397	8,124
1903 ...	52,527	27,142	25,385	9.7	9.3	52,384	27,071	25,313	9.8	9.4	16,035	15,615	11,036	9,698
1904 ...	58,136	30,435	27,701	10.9	10.1	58,002	30,380	27,622	11.0	10.2	19,371	18,314	11,009	9,308
1905 ...	40,560	21,509	19,051	7.7	6.9	40,340	21,414	18,926	7.8	7.0	14,105	12,678	7,309	6,248
1906 ...	39,996	20,929	19,067	7.5	7.0	39,882	20,886	18,996	7.6	7.0	13,920	12,834	6,966	6,162
1907 ...	46,552	25,009	21,543	8.9	7.9	46,477	24,974	21,503	9.1	8.0	15,274	13,470	9,700	8,033
1908 ...	38,432	20,386	18,046	7.3	6.6	38,338	20,346	17,992	7.4	6.7	11,540	10,726	8,806	7,266
1909 ...	38,999	20,524	18,475	7.3	6.7	38,922	20,493	18,424	7.4	6.8	12,735	11,717	7,763	6,707
1910 ...	47,392	25,188	22,204	9.0	8.1	47,313	25,145	22,168	9.1	8.2	15,563	14,090	9,582	8,078

X (a).—REPORTED DEATHS FROM PLAGUE PER MILLE.

Year	Mysore State, including Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		Mysore State, excluding Civil and Military Station, Bangalore		Actual number of deaths in .	
	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille	Eastern Division	Western Division
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 ...	} Figures not available.					
1902 ...						
1903 ...						
1904 ...						
1905 ...	22,814	4.1	20,223	3.7	16,875	3,348
1906 ...	23,756	4.3	21,622	4.0	16,324	5,298
1907 ...	5,707	1.0	3,959	0.7	3,215	744
1908 ...	3,828	0.7	2,960	0.5	1,470	1,490
1909 ...	13,791	2.5	12,423	2.3	10,196	2,227
1910 ...	7,719	1.4	7,154	1.3	5,625	1,529
1901 ...	4,603	0.8	4,048	0.7	3,452	596
1902 ...	7,144	1.3	6,338	1.2	4,483	1,855